Co-administration of Flu and COVID-19 Vaccines to Enhance Immunizations

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AIRA 2022 National Meeting

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Division of Immunization

BACKGROUND

Additional COVID-19 recommendations - An opportunity to administer flu vaccines at the same visit

Flu vaccine

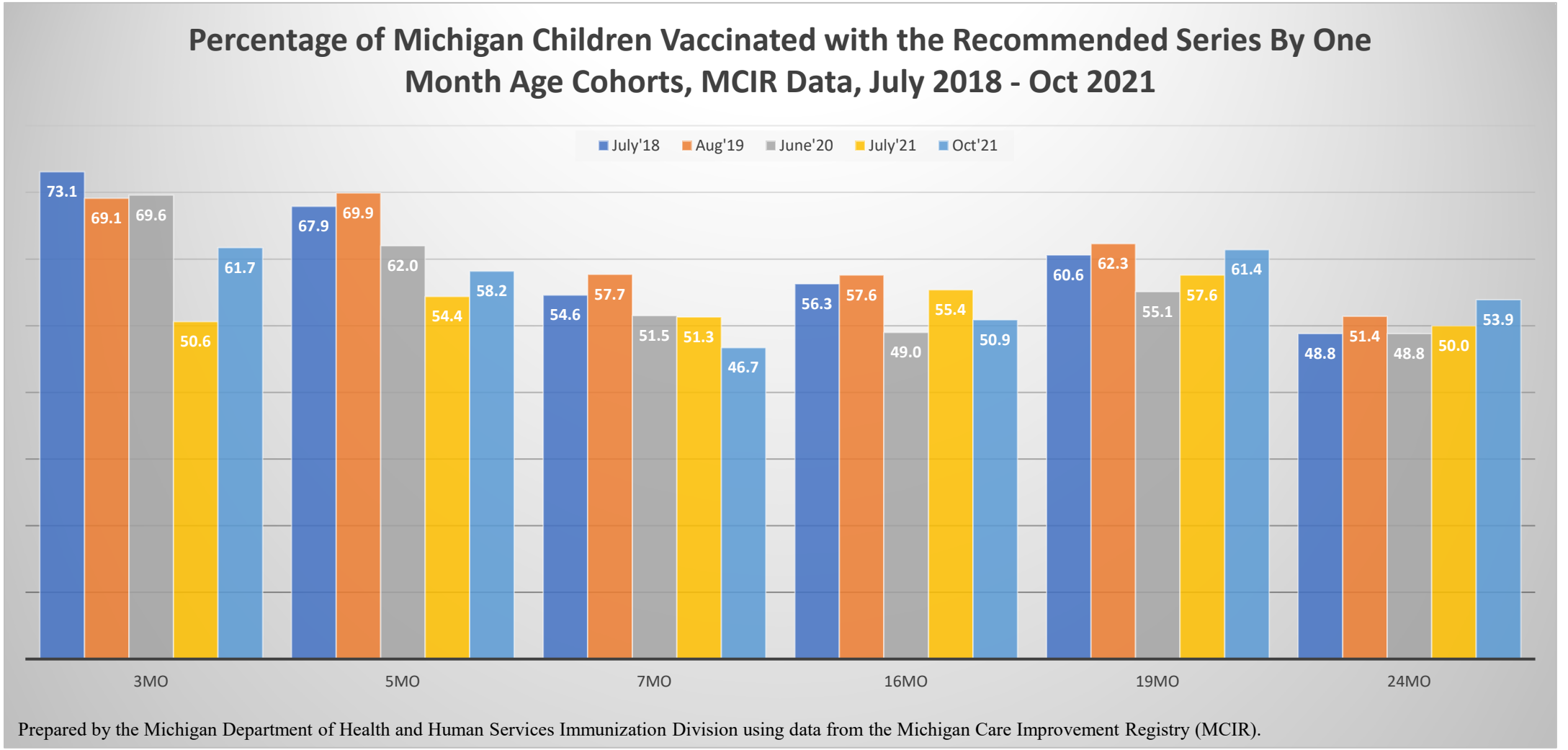
- Recommended for everyone aged > 6 months every season
- Some children aged 6 months through 8 years are recommended two doses

COVID-19 Vaccination Schedule*

Vaccine	0 month	1 month	2 month	3 month	4 month	5 month	6 month	7 month	8 month	9 month	10 month	11 month
Pfizer-BioNTech (ages 5-11 years)	1st Dose	2nd Dose (3 weeks after 1st dose)										
Pfizer-BioNTech (ages 12 years and older)	1st Dose	2nd Dose[1] (3–8 weeks after 1st dose)					Booster Dose[2] (at least 5 months after 2nd dose)				2nd Booster Dose[3] (See footnote)	
Moderna (ages 18 years and older)	1st Dose	2nd Dose[1] (4–8 weeks after 1st dose)					Booster Dose[2] (at least 5 months after 2nd dose)				2nd Booster Dose[3] (See footnote)	
Janssen (ages 18 years and older)	1st Dose		Booster Dose[2] (at least 2 months after 1st dose)				2nd Booster Dose[3] (See footnote)					

Note: Timeline is approximate. Intervals of 3 months or fewer are converted into weeks per the formula "1 month = 4 weeks." Intervals of 4 months or more are converted into calendar months.

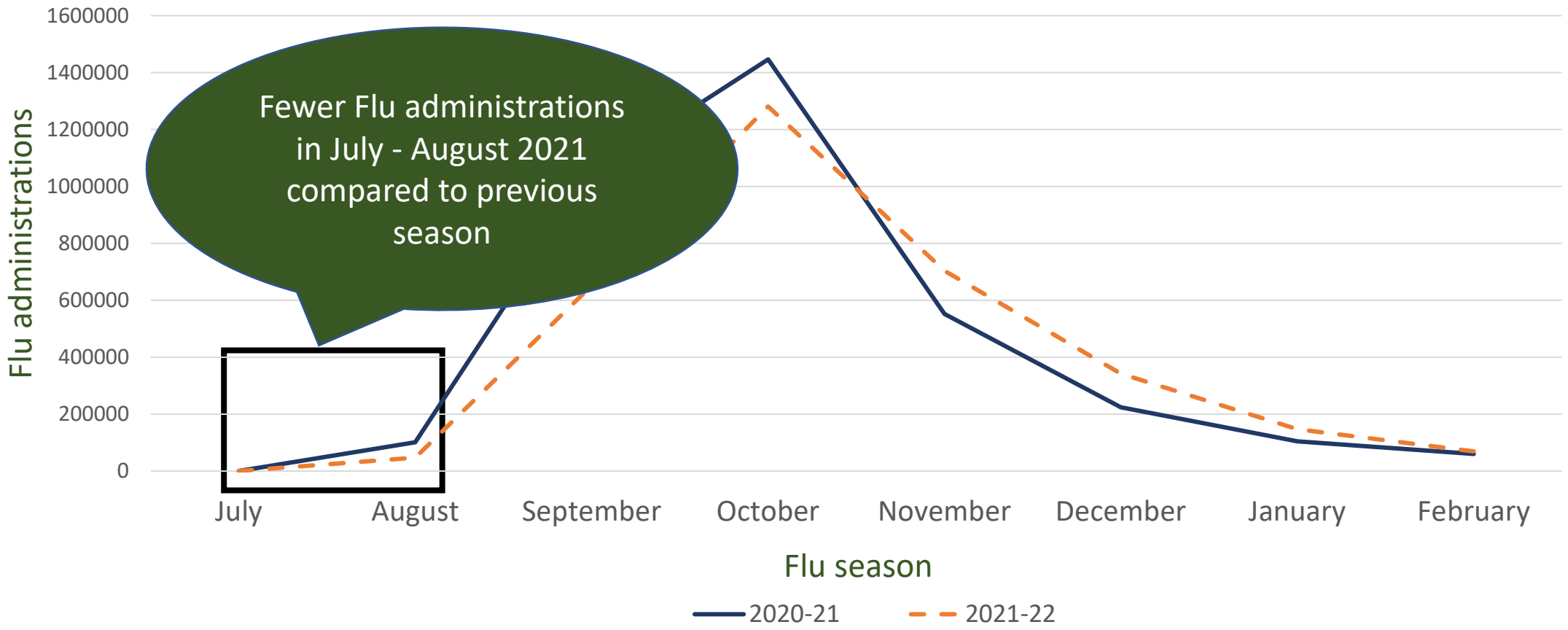
COVID-19 Pandemic followed by decrease in routine immunizations



Prepared by the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services Immunization Division using data from the Michigan Care Improvement Registry (MCIR).

Why co-administer flu and COVID-19 vaccines?

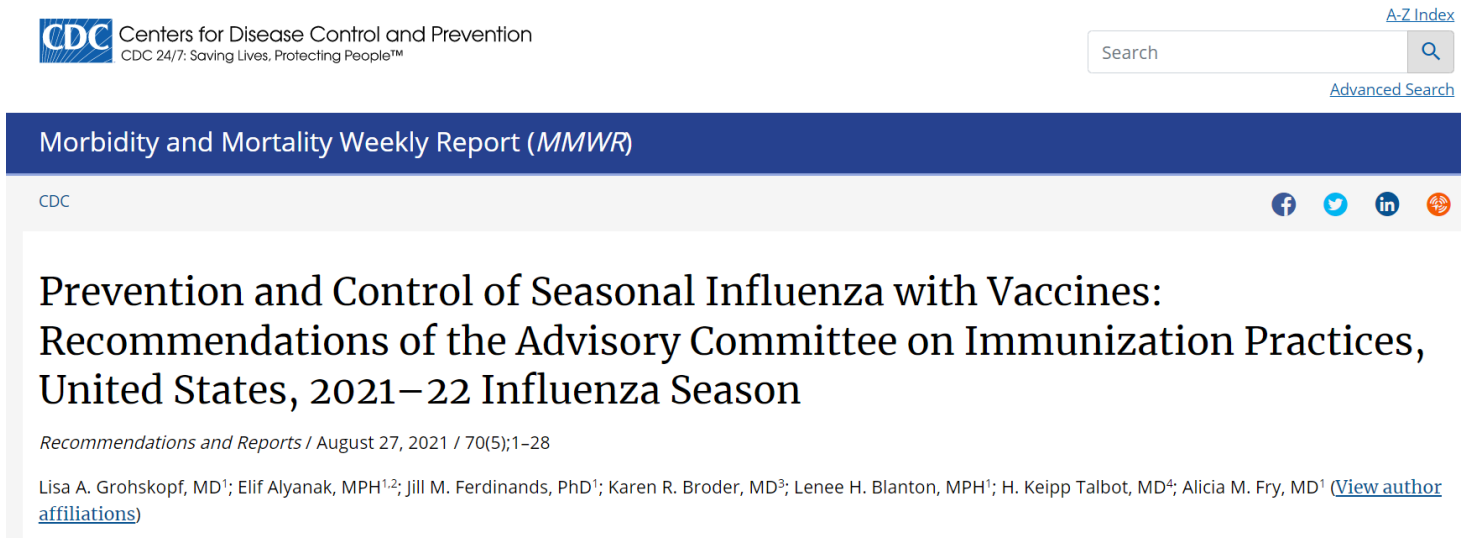
Influenza - Flu Vaccination Dashboard (michigan.gov)



Can we co-administer flu and COVID-19 vaccines?

A study established the safety and efficacy of Flu and COVID-19 vaccines when co-administered!

CDC recommends co-administration of Flu and COVID-19 vaccines – Aug 27, 2021!

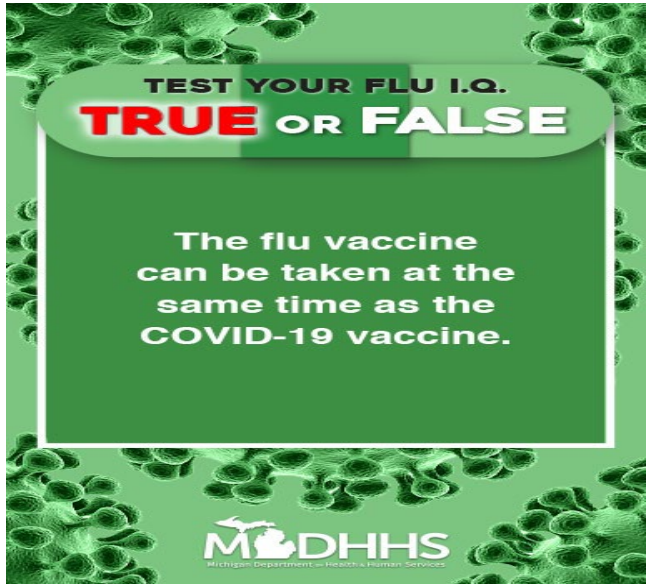


MDHHS encourages providers to co-administer!

- Following CDC guidance, MDHHS communicated to all Michigan providers to co-administer Flu and COVID-19 vaccines when feasible

- Pharmacies (the top provider of COVID-19 vaccines in MI) were especially encouraged!

- Information regarding co-administrations disseminated via:
  - Weekly provider briefs
  - Noontime knowledge presentations
  - Yearly flu webinar – 1st Sept 2021
  - Responding to questions

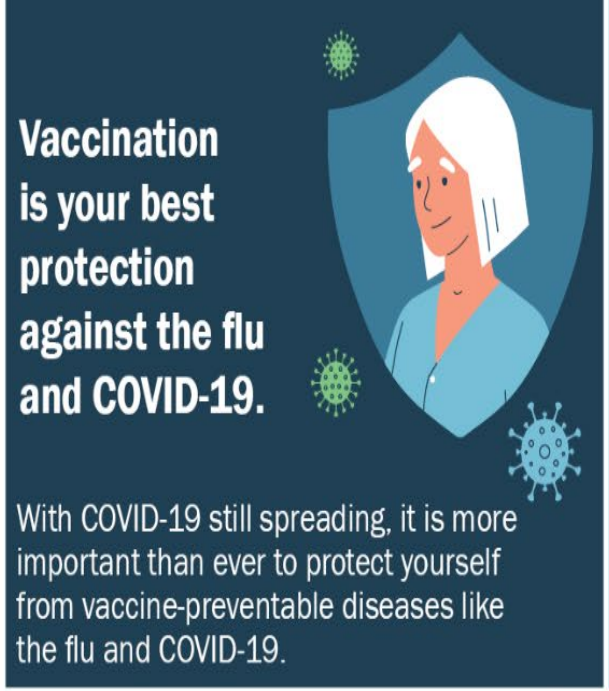


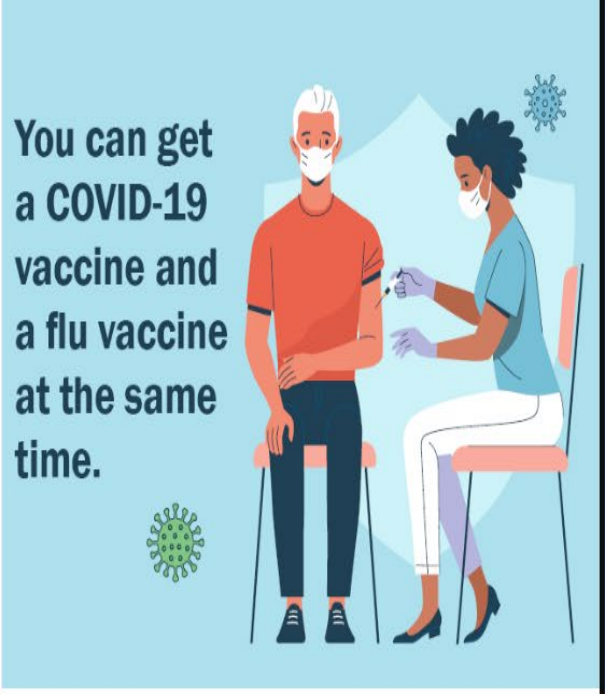
COVID-19 is here, and so is the flu.

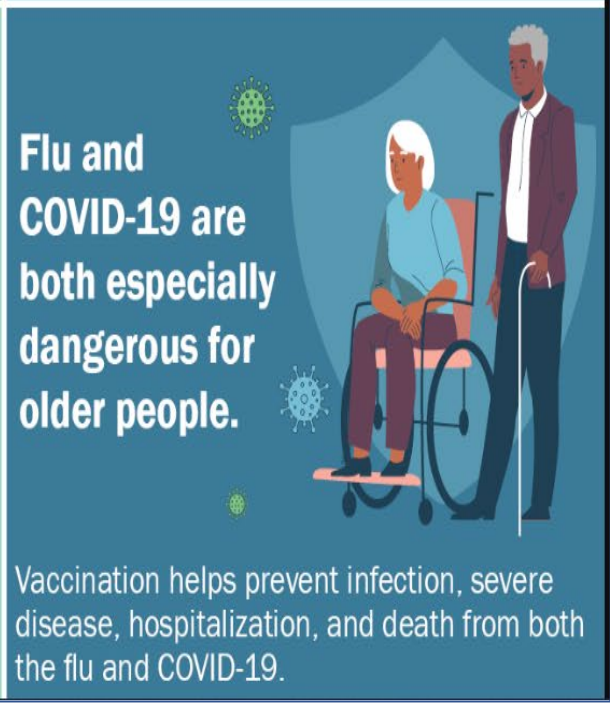
Vaccinate Together

MDHHS
Michigan Department of Health & Human Services

Learn more at
Michigan.gov/COVIDVaccine







METHODS

Data source

- Michigan's Immunization Information System (IIS) – Michigan Care Improvement Registry (MCIR)

- MCIR was established in 1998
  - Mandatory childhood vaccine reporting (birth through 18 years)
  - Became a lifespan registry in 2006 with addition of adult records

- Immunization records in MCIR escalated following the COVID-19 pandemic
  - 8.3 million doses in 2020 to 21.6 million in 2021
  - Dramatic increase in adult records

mcir.org | Improving Healthcare in Michigan

Data analysis

- “Co-administrations” included Michigan residents who received a flu and COVID-19 vaccine :
  - On the same day
  - +/- 1 day from each other
- % of total flu vaccines that were co-administered with a COVID-19 vaccine (Sep 1, 2021, to Feb 12, 2022) were assessed
  - Trends over time during the 2021-22 flu season
- Co-administrations stratified by age, gender, and type of provider
- County level co-administrations were mapped using GIS software

RESULTS

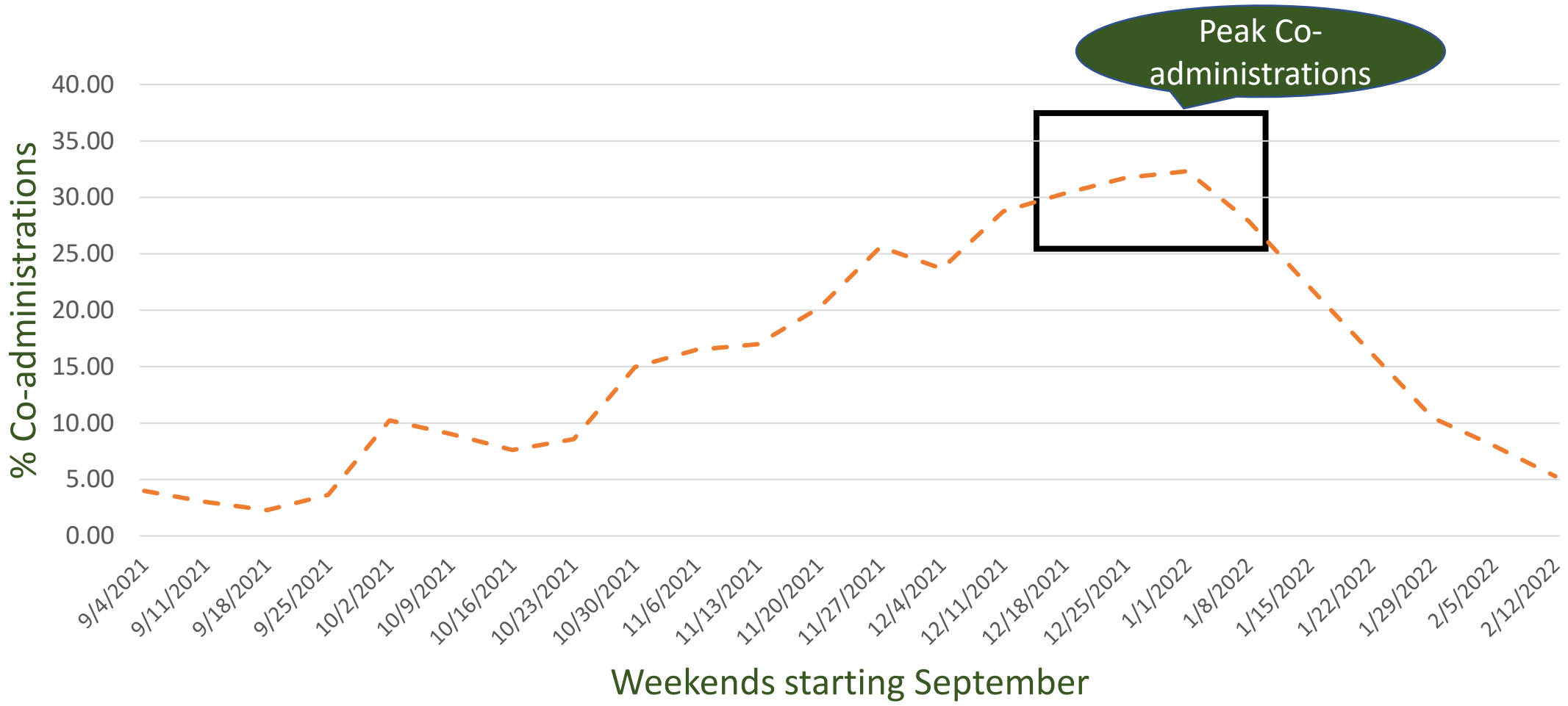
Key results

- 13.4% (413,101) co-administrations out of a total of 3,075,658 flu vaccinations in Michigan

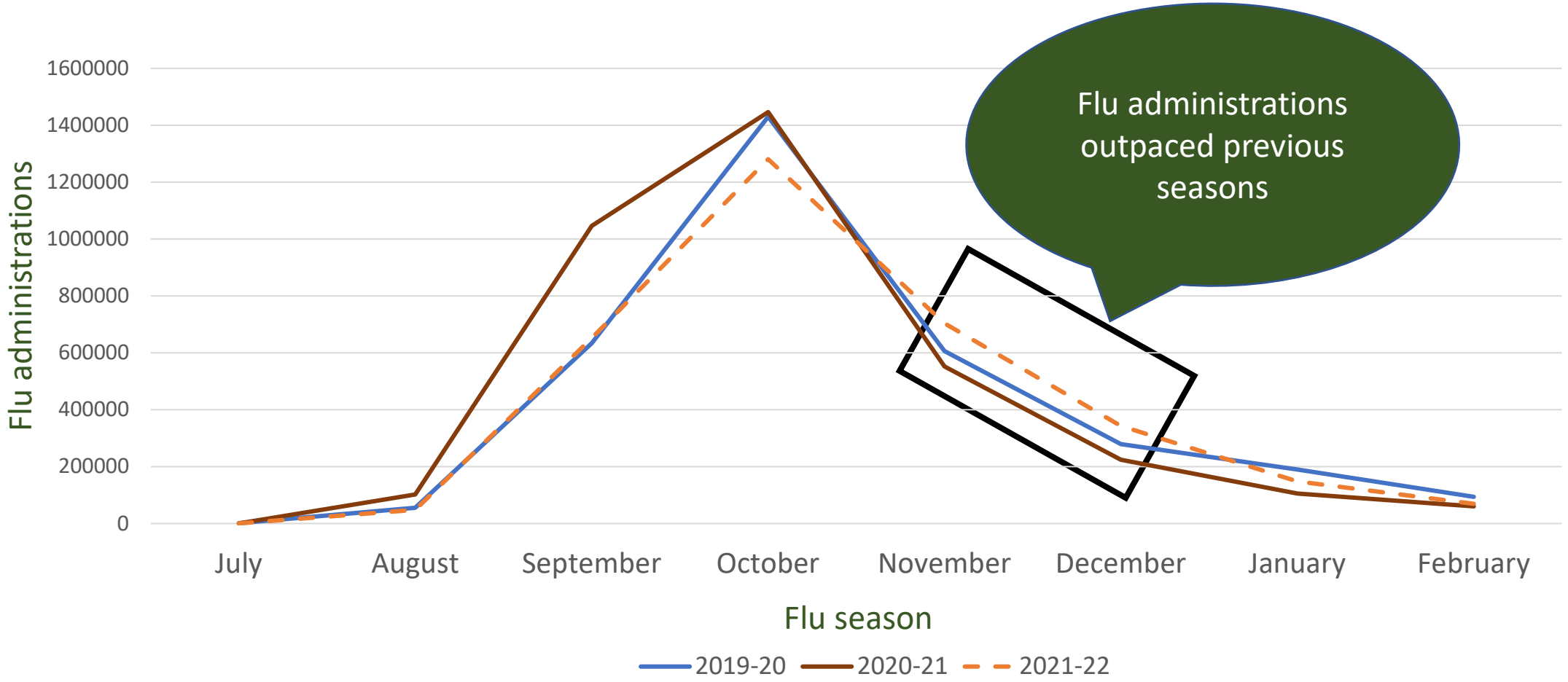
- Weekly co-administration rates peaked in December 2021 (32.3%) followed by a sharp decline in February 2022 (5.3%).

- During peak co-administrations (Nov 2021 - Jan 2022), the flu vaccine administration outpaced vaccinations at the same time in the previous two years

% of flu vaccines that were co-administered with a COVID-19 vaccine?



Higher flu administrations during peak co-administrations!



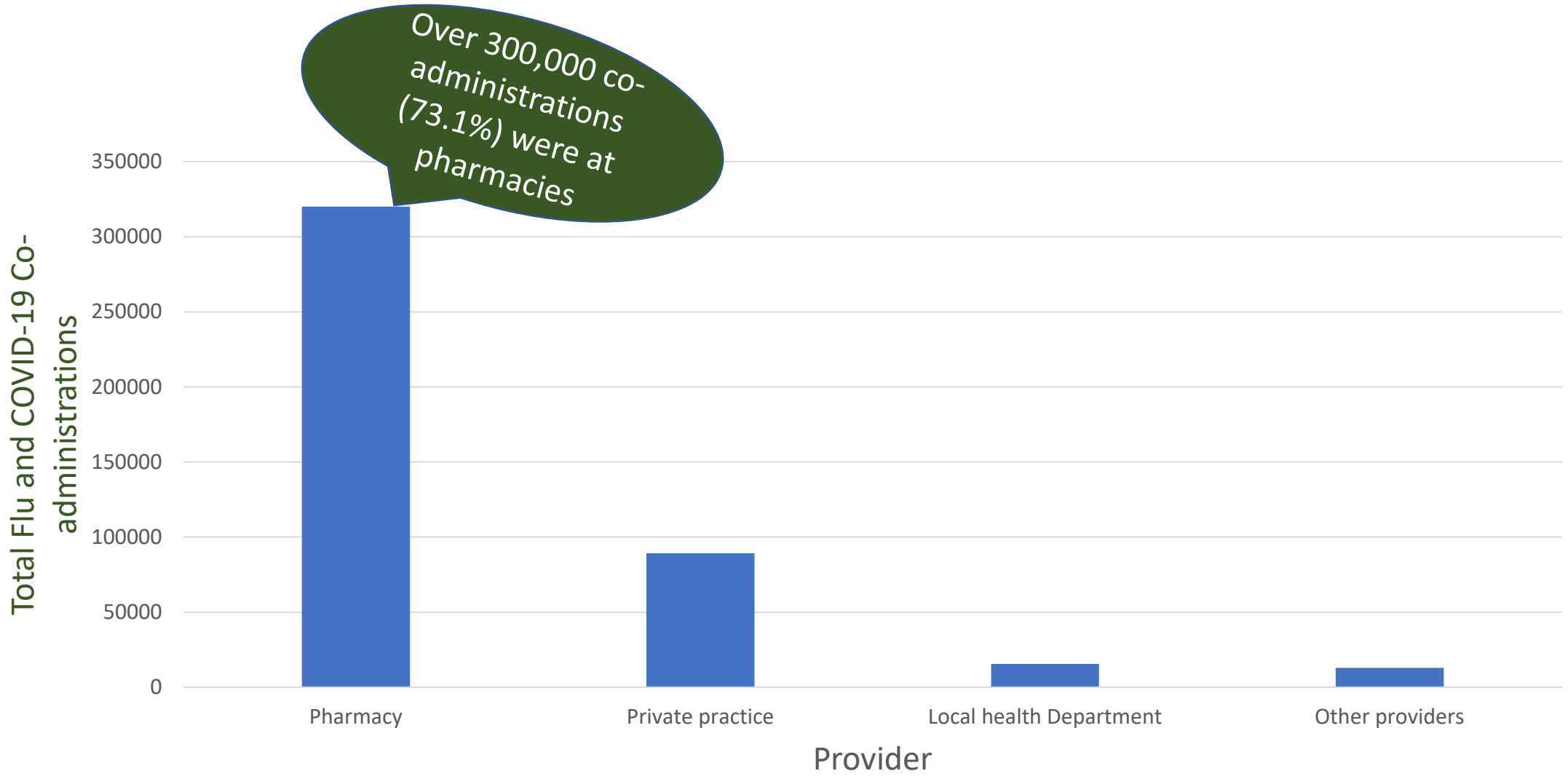
[Influenza - Flu Vaccination Dashboard (michigan.gov)]

Co-administrations by sex and age group

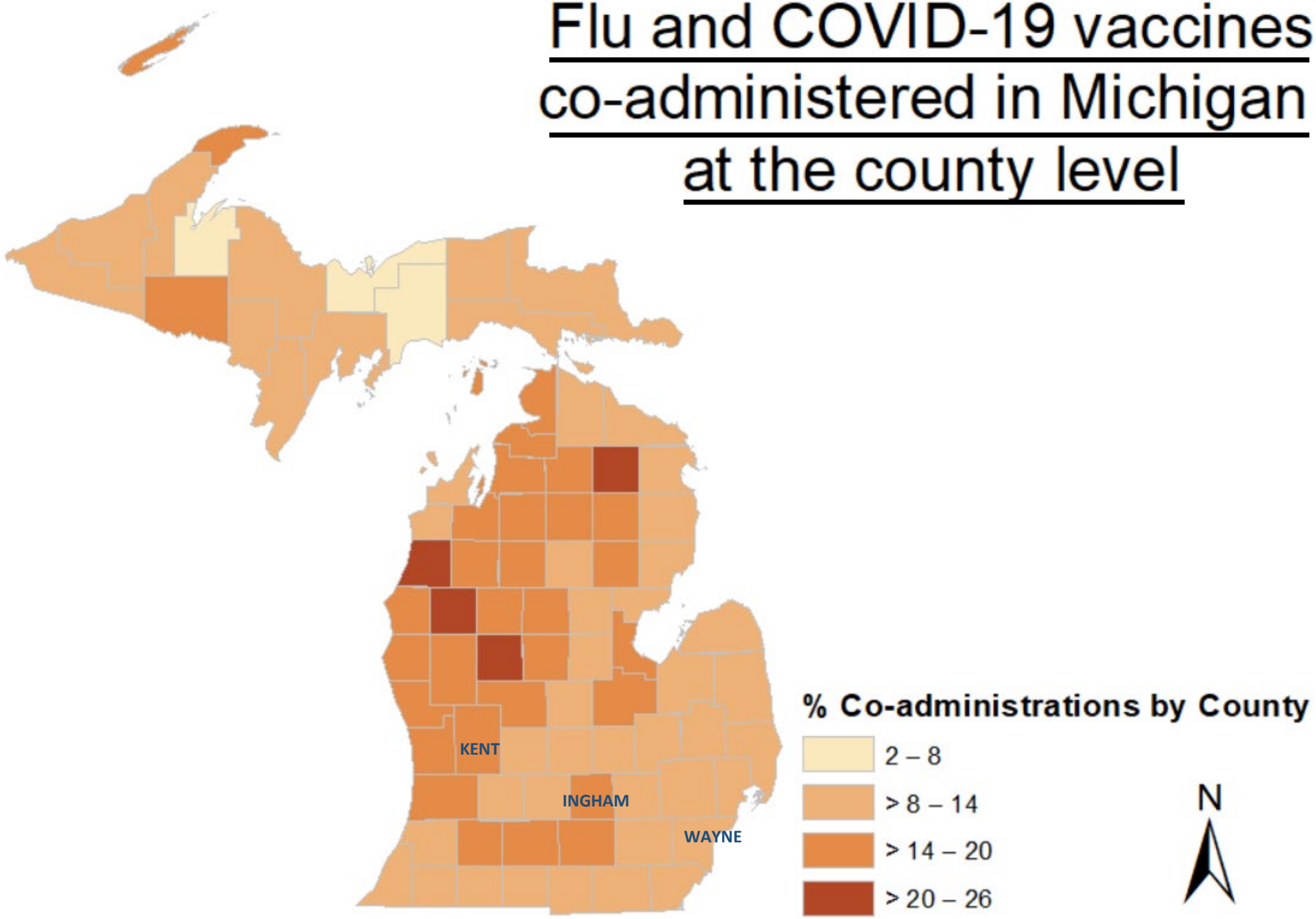
Sex	Flu-COVID Co-administrations (%)
Male	210,044 (48.0%)
Female	227,417 (52.0%)

Age group	Flu-COVID Co-administrations (%)
5 – 11 years	283 (0.1%)
12 – 17 years	11,144 (2.5%)
18 – 49 years	161,949 (37.0%)
50 – 64 years	114,210 (26.1%)
65 years and above	150,025 (34.3%)

Co-administrations by Healthcare provider



Flu and COVID-19 vaccines co-administered in Michigan at the county level



CONCLUSION

Conclusions

- State health departments should utilize their Immunization Registries to actively monitor trends in co-administration of vaccines which can guide data-driven policies to enhance vaccination coverages

- Educational outreach to pharmacies, other health care providers, and the general public to co-administer flu and COVID vaccines can be an effective strategy to enhance immunizations.

- In an environment with rapid changes in vaccine recommendations (including additional doses of COVID-19 vaccine), co-administration of other vaccines with Flu vaccine presents a unique opportunity to improve vaccination coverage.

Next steps…

- Differences in Co-administrations by
  - Race / ethnicity
  - COVID-19 dose type (Primary series vs. booster dose)
  - Rural vs. urban counties

- Co-administration of other ACIP recommended vaccines with Flu / COVID-19 vaccines?

Project Team

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